



Liberal Policy 'Dismal Failure'

THE DINNER PLATE GETS SKIMPY AND SKIMPY



That uncontrolled inflation is taking its toll at the dinner tables of the nation was dramatically illustrated at a "Prices Protest" luncheon arranged by the C.C.F. Women's Committee in Toronto. Two meals were prepared, one showing the kind of food that could be bought in 1945 under price controls compared with a meal bought today without controls. "Mrs. Controlled" at left looks happy with her generous portion while "Mrs. Urcontrolled" peers gloomily at the meagre ration before her.

CCF Warns Of Danger If No Price Controls

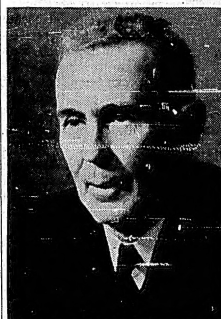
OTTAWA (CPA)—"If strikes develop as a result of labor's efforts to protect itself against inflation, the blame for that loss of production will rest squarely with the government," M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, said in a Nation's Business broadcast on June 12, when he charged that the government's present policies for checking price advances "have been a dismal failure", and urged immediate adoption of over-all price control.

"If prices were properly controlled, there would be little danger of this industrial unrest," Mr. Coldwell said, "but in the present situation labor can only use the industrial bargaining strength it has to defend itself."

"Similarly, primary producers of grain and fruit and fish will restrict their production if they are squeezed between rising costs and fixed returns. The price of wheat, for example, is limited under the International Wheat Agreement for the next three years. If action is not taken to halt the rise in farm production costs and in the cost of living on the farm, the Wheat Agreement itself will be in jeopardy."

Mr. Coldwell said that "thousands of Canadian families cannot make ends meet. With their wages, salaries or other income remaining stationary and prices continuing to rise, the only alternative they have is to make (Continued on page 8)

EX-PREMIER DIES



JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY,

Labor Prime Minister of Australia from April, 1945, until December, 1949, collapsed and died during a state ball held in connection with the 50th anniversary celebrations of the federal government. Highly popular and always accessible to any citizen the 66-year-old Labor Party chief is deeply mourned. Many at the ball wept openly as news of his death was announced.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

Campaigning in Grouard. First stop, Fawcett. Supposed to be a meeting here in afternoon—four people. Who'd leave work in middle of afternoon to attend political meeting in a part of a constituency that in the next election—in 1952—will be in another constituency? Answer—four people. But it turned out all right. Lady who looks after hall suggested we give her a ride into town where Women's Institute is held a tea. So we do, picking up school teacher on the way. The afternoon lunch at the W.I. tea was delicious, worth much more than 35 cents. And we ate it at a table under the trees, festively decorated with colored balloons blowing in the breeze. Meet the ladies of the W.I. One was a former teacher at Eastwood High in Edmonton and had taught the Roper youngsters. Now a farmer's wife and loving it. Meeting that night at Thorntonville, eight miles from Fawcett—11 men, seven women. A fine, friendly gathering. That's one of the compensations of this business—the genuine good will and friendliness of people off the main roads whose home-making presence here is the foundation of our agricultural economy. Stayed right at Fawcett. Not so long ago a country hotel was one of the hazards of living to those compelled by circumstances to sojourn in them. Now they're clean, modern, comfortable. It's no hardship to be caught in a small (Continued on page 8)

Protest Turning Job Over To U.S.

OTTAWA (CPA)—C.C.F. members of parliament argued in the Public Accounts Committee on June 12 that the government, not a private firm, should be making the F86E Sabre for the R.C.A.F. Ross Thatcher (C.C.F., Moose Jaw) and Percy Wright (C.C.F., Melfort) said it is part of the government's phobia against doing things itself that the Canadair plant in Montreal was sold to an American firm, which now is building the Sabre jet fighter.

Heavy Investment

They made their charges after W. D. Low, head of the government's Canadian Commercial Corporation, told the committee that Canadair was given more than \$8,000,000 worth of government aid to get set to make the Sabres.

Mr. Low said Canadair spent \$2,000,000 of its own to erect a building and that the firm can make up to 10% under a target-price contract.

The C.C.F. members suggested that the Canadian taxpayers, with such a heavy investment, should be making the profits.

Wilson Is With Big British Lumber Firm

LONDON, Eng.—Mr. Harold Wilson, who recently resigned as president of the Board of Trade, has taken up an appointment as economic adviser to a London firm of timber dealers. He will continue his duties as M.P.

The firm, Montague L. Moyer, Ltd., of Buckingham Street, Strand, is one of the largest in the trade.

Inflation Sends Defence Costs Up

OTTAWA (CPA)—M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, estimates that inflation will add approximately \$170,000,000 to Canada's defence costs in 1951. He told the government they could have saved that much on armaments if price controls had been imposed a year ago, before the outbreak of the Korean campaign.

Wheat Pact Approved At Mexico Conference

Rule Curbs Talk On Freight Rates

OTTAWA (CPA)—A motion by Hazen Argue (C.C.F., Assiniboia) to prevent any further increase in freight rates until parliament has considered the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation was defeated in the Commons on June 12 when ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Mr. Argue said, "The railway companies certainly are in a good financial position at the present time and would not suffer." He quoted reports of increased operating revenue in Canada's railway system to prove his point.

Mr. Argue contended that equalization of the freight rates system should come before further horizontal increases add to the inequity.

Parliamentary Affairs

The Speaker ruled the motion (Continued on page 8)

OTTAWA (CPA)—The International Federation of Agricultural Producers, concluding its two-week conference in Mexico City, has endorsed the international wheat agreement but urged some provision for flexibility. The principle of international commodity agreements for other staple farm products was likewise approved.

Frenchman as President

The farmers' world organization elected Pierre Martin of France to succeed H. H. Hunsman, Canadian farm leader, who has served as IFAP president for the past two years.

Lack Government Leadership

The policy committee deplored the lack of governmental leadership leading to the virtual nullification of the food distribution aspects of FAO work, but warmly commended the initiative taken by the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States in the establishment of the International Materials Conference, and urges that conference, (Continued on page 8)

Six Canadians At Labor Meet In Italy

Canada will be represented by six Labor delegates when the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions meets at Milan, Italy, on July 4-12.

Representing the Canadian Congress of Labor will be Pat Conroy, C.G.L. secretary-treasurer; Fred Dowling, Toronto, Canadian director of the United Packinghouse Workers of America; James E. McGuire, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and Silby Barrett, Toronto, Canadian director of District 50, United Mine Workers of America.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be represented by Claude Jodoin, Montreal, Quebec vice-president, and James A. Whitebone, Saint John, N.B., Maritimes vice-president.

Two-Week Holiday For P. W. Staff

Following its usual custom, the printers who publish the People's Weekly are closing shop the first two weeks in July when the staff will be on annual holiday. The next edition of the paper will, therefore, be on July 21, when publication will be resumed on a bi-weekly basis.

Some Problems of A Co-operative Order

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

IN the long history of the Socialist movement, the large and honorable army of men and women who have answered to the name of Socialists have defined their goals in a variety of ways. They have, for the most part, visualized the attainment of a co-operative society under which poverty and economic exploitation would be a thing of the past and equality of opportunity would prevail. They have, however, passed through a number of stages of development, as far as their concepts of a co-operative Society are concerned. There was the stage of development under which Utopian Socialists worked out elaborate blueprints of new social orders which they urged their followers to construct, in the belief that social change was largely a result of the discoveries, and the social planning of brilliant men and women.

Early Stages

There was the early Marxian stage, when Socialists concentrated practically all their thought and energy on the battle for the abolition of capitalism and, after stating that they favored the social ownership of the means of production and distribution, let it go at that.

There was the stage reached by the Socialist movement in the late nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century, when Socialists, still without power, strove, on the basis of economic, social, political and psychological trends, to clarify for themselves and their followers the probable workings of a dynamic Socialist society.

Karl Kautsky, leading German Marxian, attempted to do just this thing in his "Social Revolution" and "Labor Revolution." Sidney and Beatrice Webb followed suit in their "A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain." Bertrand Russell, in his "Roads to Freedom," Emil Vandervelde, in his "Collectivism," G. D. H. Cole, in his "Economic Planning," Harold J. Laski, in his "Grammar of Politics," Fred Henderson, in his "Case for Socialism," Morris Hillquit, in his "Socialism in Theory and Practice," and Norman Thomas in his "America's Way Out."

Present Development

Finally, there is the present stage of development in a number of countries, conspicuously among them Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and Australasia, where Socialists are in power, and where they have endeavored to incorporate many of their ideas of social change into the social and economic fabric of their respective lands. This stage has given democratic Socialists the best chance they have had to see how their theories actually work out in practice.

These experiments have confirmed the majority of Socialists in a number of beliefs that democratic Socialists have, for some time, held.

1. The first of these beliefs is that, in democratic countries, it is possible—Communist to the contrary—for a Labor or Socialist party to gain power through orderly, democratic means.

2. The second of these beliefs is that, once in power, a Labor or Socialist party can peacefully and democratically

transfer large and important industries from private to public hands without at the same time, giving rise to a violent attempt at counter-revolution.

3. The third of these beliefs is that a democratic Socialist party can serve best the cause of orderly and democratic progress by transferring important industries gradually over a series of years, from private, to public control, rather than by transferring such industries at one full swoop.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish economist, who later, unfortunately, became the representative of Communist Poland, used to argue that Socialists, when once in power, should copy out their full program of socialization "at one stroke of the pen." But such a program of socialization would be likely to consolidate the opposition of the propertied interests against the Socialist government; would place too great a burden on the shoulders of a Labor or Socialist government, and would result in a period of dislocation and confusion, and possibly violent reaction.

Remarkable Feat

Considering the intricate problems of finance and administration involved in the transfer of industry from private to public control, the British Labor government achieved a remarkable feat in nationalizing so many of its industries over a five-year period. To have gone ahead with greater speed would probably have seriously jeopardized the success of their socialization program.

Retaining Democracy

Since the rise of Fascism and Russian Communism, Socialists, in all of their experimentation, have given special attention to how best to retain and strengthen democracy while socializing industry, as well as how to run industry in a socially efficient manner. British Socialists, after their victory of 1945, with these goals in mind, have done a number of things.

Political Democracy

They have been scrupulously careful to retain and strengthen all their democratic political procedures. An interesting example of their attempt to enlarge the rights of the common man was in the Labor government's repeal, shortly after gaining office, of the 1927 Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act, passed by the Conservative government after the General Strike of 1926. As a result of this repeal, civil servants are again allowed to belong to trade unions affiliated with the British Trades Union Congress.

Trade unionists are permitted to engage in sympathetic strikes, and unions are allowed to devote funds for political purposes in behalf of all members who have not specifically signified their desire to be exempt from making such contribution. In reorganizing parliamentary districts, Laborites have leaned backward in their attempt to be fair to their political opponents.

They have likewise made it far easier than in the past for a man charged with a legal offence to secure legal counsel. They have



DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER

strengthened political democracy in many ways.

2. Public Corporations.

In their attempt to avoid bureaucracy and red tape, to encourage flexibility, and to prevent overcentralization of economic functions, in a few hands, democratic Socialists in Britain have created in every nationalized industry public corporations, or authorities, the heads of which are empowered to take care of the day-to-day management of the nationalized industry, while leaving it to the government to decide on over-all policies.

This development has, of course, not been confined to Britain. In the United States, the success of the T.V.A., the Port Authority of New York, the many hundreds of municipal housing authorities have rendered increasingly popular this type of public agency.

3. Decentralization.

As a means of avoiding undemocratic centralization in the control of nationalized industry, the British Socialists have furthermore sought to decentralize industrial control by setting up many regional and local groups with important functions to perform.

In the nationalized coal industry, Labor established eight divisional Coal Boards to take charge of detailed operations of the industry in their respective areas, and also set up pit committees with representation from labor and management to consider certain local labor problems.

In the British electricity industry, 14 Area Boards were organized. In the steel industry, 107 corporate units were kept intact, the state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation serving as the owner and co-ordinator of these units.

4. Democratic Management.

Socialists, for the last half century or more, have insisted on democracy in the management of industry.

While many advocates of consumer co-operatives have felt that democratic administration would be attained if the industry were controlled wholly by the consumer, and while the syndicalists emphasized the need for proper control, Socialists have long urged that all groups that have a stake in the efficient conduct of a publically owned industry—producer,

consumer, technical and administrative worker, citizen—should have an adequate chance to express themselves in its administration.

Some years ago, it was a usual thing for Socialists to urge a tripartite board of directors to manage a nationalized industry, representative of the worker, the consumer, and the technician.

No Regular Pattern

British Labor, in its nationalization program, has sought to give these groups a say in industrial management, but has failed to follow any of the patterns laid down by Socialist theoreticians of the past.

When Labor gained power in 1945, it was the consensus of opinion that the directors should not be directly appointed by any organized producer or consumer group, but by the Minister in charge of the industry. These directors should receive a salary from the nationalized industry, and their decision, as members of the Board, should be based on what they conceived to be in the interest of the industry and of the country as a whole.

Thus, on the nine-member National Coal Board, the government appointed coal experts, former general secretaries of the B.T.U.C. and of the National Union of Mine Workers, a university physicist, a chartered accountant, and two mining engineers.

Protect Labor's Interests

The labor men on the Board cannot but help, with their background, to give much consideration to the interests of the mine workers, but they do not represent organized labor in any official way. The Labor government points out that Labor's interests are given due consideration in the publicly-owned mining industry not only by virtue of the presence of labor leaders on the Board, but through collective bargaining arrangements with the trade unions; through miner-manager committees, just referred to, at the pit; through joint machinery with workers' organizations formed for the purpose of consultation on matters of employment, safety, health and welfare, and through the sympathetic activity of labor members of Parliament and of the Minister of Fuel and Power.

In Consumer's Behalf

As for the consumer, the Labor government has set up advisory boards in nationalized industries created with the sole aim of working in the consumers' behalf. The consumer councils in the coal industry have been furnished by the Minister of Fuel and Power with research and clerical assistance, and are charged with bringing any recommendations they may have to the attention of the Minister of Fuel and Power when the situation requires it. The Minister in turn is empowered to present to the Mine Board any specific directions he may have after consultation with consumer groups.

Role of Advisory Boards

There have been complaints that many consumer advisory boards in the coal and other nationalized industries have not been active or

vigilant enough. Some trade unions have, also maintained that labor will never be adequately represented unless the Board contains members selected by trade unions to look after their interests.

Doubtless there will have to be many changes before all interests are satisfied that they are getting a "square deal," but the experiences thus far gained in these nationalized industries are bound to serve as a valuable laboratory in labor and consumer representation to socialists and others throughout the world.

5. Voluntary Co-operation.

The passionate desire of democratic socialists to avoid an over-centralized undemocratic federal control of industry have, of late also led Socialists all over the world to emphasize the values of the voluntary co-operative movement, particularly in the fields of retail distribution, of agriculture, and of education and propaganda.

Socialists and co-operators are increasingly working out a modus vivendi in political and economic action.

The Co-operative party in Great Britain has, time after time, joined with the Labor party in electing members of Parliament. Prominent co-operative leaders have served in the British Cabinet. The Co-operative Union is represented in the National Labor Council, and Socialists and co-operators are increasingly allocating sectors of industry to the co-operative and the public sectors as they continue their march toward co-operative society.

6. Other Socialist Experiments.

Socialists in Britain and other democratic lands are also gaining much knowledge from actual experimentation on how best to develop the social services; on how to make the private sector of industry more responsive to social needs; on how to stimulate workers and executives in public industry to their best endeavors; on how to fix prices that are fair to consumers, workers and the community, and on how to co-operate most fruitfully with other nations in behalf of the Good Life throughout the world.

And in Great Britain and elsewhere the question is constantly arising, how is it possible to develop a continuous and adequate army of men and women who combine the ability to do the hard grueling task of laying well and solidly the foundation stones of a co-operative social order, while preserving the vision of the far-flung Socialist goal of a peaceful, just, free and prosperous world.

Valuable Lessons

It is well for students of Socialism to continue to read and digest the theoretical discussions on the Socialist Society that have been written in the past and to do their own theorizing about the ideal future society. It is, however, in these days of expanding social controls in Socialist and progressive governments, especially important for Socialists to give keen attention to the social transformation that is taking place under their very eyes, and to draw from these changes valuable lessons for the future social change.



THE PRICE

Last week President Harry Truman made a broadcast to "the Nation." I did not hear it, but it was well-reported in the press. The subject of this national broadcast was inflation. It was a plea and a warning. I had to rub my eyes to make sure I wasn't seeing things. For it was a real "dressing down" to "special interests" for opposing economic controls in the United States. I could not help chuckling over the



president's admonition, for here was a champion of "free enterprise," raking over the coals American Big Business which insists on taking the nation to the cleaners irrespective of national or international consequences. The paradox was startling and shocking to all those who believe in the "free enterprise" system.

What the president was saying, in effect, was that "free enterprise" must abandon the principles and practices of "free enterprise" and accept a socialist policy of controls and planning if it is to survive. "This is a time of national danger," said the president; inflation could wreck the economy of the United States and "the Kremlin could win the whole world without firing a shot." He named the American Association of Manufacturers and "others" for opposing controls and national planning, which means Big Business in general terms. He accused these interests of "again giving us the old song and dance: take off price controls and everything will be just dandy. These people were wrong before and they are wrong now," said President Truman, "the welfare of all of us is at stake. If inflation got away from us and wrecked our savings and ruined our economy, that would be the easiest victory the Kremlin could ask for. We must have an anti-inflation program including price controls, wage controls, rent controls, credit controls—controls that really hold down prices, and the cost of living."

Which is what socialists have been saying for years and for which they have been accused of following the Kremlin line and branded as fellow travellers. The C.C.F. has been pleading for controlled economy since the end of World War Two. President Truman could have taken any one of Mr. Coldwell's national broadcasts and substituted them for his address. The effect would be exactly the same.

Those of us who believe in an orderly adjustment of our economy to the conditions facing the world economy can proudly take comfort and satisfaction from the president's address. It is an extraordinary endorsement by a powerful champion of "free enterprise." It also illustrates the dilemma of capitalism and challenges the sincerity of those who are giving much lip service to the cause of freedom and democracy. The president has named the price for the survival of "our way of life." That price is controlled economy.

S.C. DELUSION

Sir: At times letters appear in newspapers about the S.C. government of Alberta only failing to function as it was elected to do, because of legal obstructions over which it had no control, but at that, had given superior government, inferring the previous U.F.A. government had been inferior.

The old U.F.A. government could easily have taken up social credit as a political expedient if they had wished to do so, but being honest, they held a public investigation, and it was clearly shown there was not the slightest possibility provincially for such a monetary reform, because of legal restrictions, later to be used as an excuse for the failure of the present government to bring in social credit.

It is very doubtful if a S.C. government would have been elected, but it was a desperate time for many, and these like drowning people clutched at straws. That certain of those who promulgated social credit were opportunists can hardly be questioned. There was the startling innovation of a direct bribe to be paid all citizens from a collective source of ownership called social credit, which it was claimed was diverted, or only used to such extent as those in control of the financial system—Fifty Big Shots—thought necessary.

People of Alberta were led to vote for something at first, but later in elections were appealed to, to vote against something. Social credit turned out to be exactly as was foreseen by the investigation, but the expediency of those who became in name only a S.C. government was not foreseen.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, that taken at the flood leads on to fortune." The Social Crediters embarked on the political sea with a bribe and an obscure plan for it, and by a tide of unforeseen circumstances arrived to claim they are a "good government," but exactly for whom is a pertinent question?

The S.C. government sees no connection between natural wealth and social credit. While there is this collective ownership which the people cannot use because of financial monopoly, they are not entitled to own any source of wealth or social advantage in common. The S.C. government argues that it is incapable of administering successfully any ownership by the people for the people, yet people vote for these self-confessed inefficient.

It was a good argument that "what was physically possible, is also financially possible," but more, it was a convenience at the time. It does not apply to natural wealth resources. It seems to have been physically, and now financially possible for the "good government" to have developed some of the oil and gas resources of Alberta, and distributed the profits as dividends among the people. A form of regimentation perhaps, but one most individuals would be agreeable to.

Those who are under the delusion they are supporting a S.C. government have been well regimented, and it may be that the assertion of it being a "good government" is a form of secret consolation for a great big disappointment.

It was interesting to note the reaction from Big Business and its press on the president's warning. Personally, I doubt if these economic royalists will heed the warning. They are blinded by the profit motive. Records of history show that in the past powerful rulers and ruling classes have failed to take heed of "the writing on the wall." At any rate—the gravity of the world crisis has been bared by the president and the warning bell has been sounded. It's up to Big Business—now.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 500 words in length.

lusion they are, supporting a S.C. government have been well regimented, and it may be that the assertion of it being a "good government" is a form of secret consolation for a great big disappointment.

WM. S. WHITE.

Giscombe, B.C.

FEARS' AND HOPES DISSIPATED

Sir: That is a fine old phrase of Shakespeare's quoted by Mr. Finemore in his letter to the P.W.: "To think own self be true and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man." But it has been rolled around the tongue of many an inflated egotist like Ramsay, MacDonald and Douglas MacArthur as a justification for betrayal or defiance of group decisions. Shakespeare's phrase is just as likely to be true if transposed to convey the meaning that a man who is true to his fellows cannot thus be false to himself.

I am not concerned about anything which may happen to the British Labor Party or the government, as such. I am concerned about the possible effect on the lives of twenty or more million people if a breach is opened in the walls of Labor Party unity and the Tories are thus enabled to defeat the government. Unless impelled by considerations of highest principle the act of a Labor supporter who would bring this about would seem to me to be an act of irresponsibility.

Bevan is not opposed to the armament program on principle. In February in the House of Commons he made one of the strongest speeches of his career in support of it. He is still in favor of an armament program, only not quite so big as the one he justified before its economic effects were translated into budget realities.

In the weeks since Bevan's resignation many fears and hopes have been dissipated. The government has not fallen. The Tories are disappointed. The Communist press which tried to capitalize on the incident is bitterly denouncing Bevan as a "dangerous demagogue" because he has shown that his disagreement with the government does not indicate any diminution of his abhorrence and distrust of Communism.

E. E. R.

SOCIALISM THE ANSWER

Sir: Mr. John Milner takes sharp exception to my letter in the People's Weekly. The quotation from Mr. Kennon's article in the Reader's Digest, March, 1950, which Mr. Milner misquotes, states "Since the conclusion of World War II, the Soviet government has not taken one inch of land by outright military aggression."

Mr. Milner leaves out the word "military" and so materially changes the meaning. Mr. Kennon continues, "There are easier, less expensive and far less risky means of extending power than aggressive war, and it is on these means that the Kremlin appears to place its first reliance." We should remember that neither national boundaries, war or bombs can destroy Communist ideology, but we must fight it on its own chosen battleground, namely by raising of living standards and bringing

equality and justice to exploited peoples. This has proven successful in Britain and Scandinavia.

The present armament program of the Atlantic Pact is costing \$67 billion a year and rapidly increasing, but only at the expense of living standards generally, especially in Britain, France and Italy. This rising cost of living is causing trouble in Britain and elsewhere, thus throwing open the back door to Communist propaganda. We cannot lower our sights from the goal and platform of the Regent Manifesto, nor shift from our ideal of bringing big business under the control of ownership of the people. Let us move steadily toward a way of life in which the extremes of poverty and wealth are not possible; that is economic democracy.

The real enemy of the people are the group of special privilege, who today are making scandalous profits out of our war effort. In 1950, 3304 corporations cleared 13 and one-half billion dollars, according to the National City Bank,

a sum, more than the entire income of 27 million farmers of the United States. It is these, and others, who are pressing the administration at Washington toward war. They have succeeded in having China branded an aggressor by the U.N. and are now placing an embargo on certain supplies to her. General Marshall stated before the Senate Committee Monday, that the U.S. would not give up Formosa nor allow China to take her seat in the U.N., thus closing the door to peace. These same people are pressing for the bombing of Manchuria, which would mean war with Russia, yet Mr. Kennon said, in a recent Foreign Affairs quarterly, "We in the outside world will never prevail in any struggle against the Soviet power, unless the Russian people are our willing allies, and that goes for peace and it goes for war."

Mr. Milner's garbled Bible quotation actually shows Jehu refusing peace overtures and shooting the messenger in the back, as he turned to leave. Should we do this with Russia? Why not follow the better method, Christ advocated, and "agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way with him."

L. W. NEWCOMBE.

JUNE 25
Edmonton Gardens

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NEED TO BE ALERT

ALBERTA'S Minister of Mines and Minerals has been saying again, to a convention of investment brokers at Jasper, that he favors the export of natural gas, as soon as Alberta has any to spare.

It seems to us that the Ministers and other members of the government are entirely too urgent in beating the drum for gas export. Why is it necessary for them to maintain a constant flow of propaganda in favor of allowing our gas to be piped across the 49th parallel? The promoters who are trying to engineer the pipeline, deals should be left to do their own "public relations" job.

Already Alberta has obtained important industries because our natural gas is here. Alberta must maintain that advantage.

But unless Alberta people are alert they are going to wake up some morning to discover that Portland or Seattle or Spokane are attracting, with Alberta natural gas, the industries which should be in Edmonton, Calgary or Red Deer.

WE PAY TOO MUCH

PROBABLY the price war among some New York department stores has little significance in relation to the whole business of price-fixing. But it does illustrate how completely the general public, including the average retailer, is at the mercy of the monopolistic manufacturer.

Surely there is no one naive enough to believe that when the leading oil company announces an increase in the price of gasoline, all the other companies simultaneously and with no prior consultation, find it necessary to do the same without some compulsion.

There's always some big move behind the scenes. The price of gasoline in Alberta, for example, was based on the competitive cost of Oklahoma crude oil delivered to an Edmonton refinery. Now the competitive price of Alberta crude delivered at Sarnia, Ontario, enters into it.

So, if the cost of delivering a barrel of oil from Oklahoma, or Texas, to Sarnia, or Edmonton, goes up ten or fifty cents, Alberta producers of crude can raise their price accordingly and immediately the price of gasoline to Alberta consumers is increased.

The price of gasoline to Alberta consumers is not based on the cost of producing and refining Alberta crude, but on the cost of producing and transporting Oklahoma or Texas crude to Edmonton or Sarnia where it is in competition with Alberta crude.

Alberta consumers are paying very much more for gasoline than they would need to pay if the price were based on the cost of producing and refining the crude from Alberta wells. But in its close association with the oil companies the Alberta government refuses to do anything about it.

FOOLED BY PHRASES

"DOUBLE-TALK" is a word that has been invented to describe language that doesn't say what it means or mean what it says.

One of the best examples of "double-talk" is the phrase, "less government in business." For the most part, those who use this phrase would be horrified if government in Canada suddenly decided to pull out of all "interference" in business.

Canadians pay about a third more for a large number of commodities than is paid by the people of the United States. Yet the wages of automobile and electrical appliance workers in the States are higher than in Canada. The answer is, "government interference in business" in the way of high tariffs.

Big business "uses" government in every possible way to increase its profits. It is only when the government "interferes" to protect the consumer that big business starts to howl. And too often its howls arouse the sympathy of little people who are fooled by phrases.

THE THIRD COLUMN

THROUGH INDIAN EYES

Norman Thomas in an article from New Delhi, India:

Concerning the general Indian attitude to America there is more divergence of opinion but on the whole more good will to America and a better appreciation of the meaning of communism than I had been led to fear. There is, as one should fully expect, a passionate desire to keep out of world war and an earnest wish that somehow India can be a positive force for peace and progress in Asia.

"There is also much self criticism of the Indian character," of India's poverty, and of its exploitation by black-marketing and failure of the well-to-do to pay taxes. The Congress Party which controls the country comes in for well documented criticism by no means confined to socialists, yet it is generally conceded that it will win the next general election—some would add by dubious means.

"CORRUPTING INFLUENCE"

Ottawa (CPA) May 11:

"Monsieur Philippe Desjardins, speaking on the occasion of his installation as Archbishop of the Sherbrooke Metropolitan See, on May 10 described monopolistic, private enterprise as a 'corrupting influence' in North America.

"Magr. Desjardins said that capitalism means the excessive accumulation of private goods in the hands of a few. It can only uphold itself under a series of abuses."

"Capitalism tries under cover of civil laws to reduce production, diminish agricultural production, centralize money and destroy the production of necessities, and this serves to increase prices and profits."

SAME OLD CEMENT STORY

Camrose Canadian, June 13:

"We remember back in December when the Canada Cement Company came out with an announcement that the construction industry in Alberta need have no fear of the cement shortages. Now production capacity was being added at Exshaw and everything would be rosy. Now we find a duplication of conditions which prevailed for the past three years.

Local warehouses are bulging with cement but supplies are reserved for the oil industry. If the private builder wants to pour a foundation he must mess around and sometimes go to the extra expense of buying American cement. There should be some clear-cut announcement on the matter so that the public will not run away with the idea that a fast one is being put over. Either the Canada Cement Company should provide the industrial expansion to take care of the growing demand or some competing element should be permitted to enter the field so that the building industry can function without duress."

Timely Topics

By William Irvine
Director of C.C.F. Organization

LAST RESORT ACTION

After a prolonged and discouraging effort to persuade the federal government to control prices, the Canadian Congress of Labor has decided to seek an all-around substantial wage increase in taking this step. Congress leaders acknowledge that to seek higher wages is not the way to solve the problem. But on the other hand since the government alone is in a position to apply the solution and has refused, and since Labor is bound by contracts with the employers to accept a fixed wage, something must be done to bring the income of the workers up to the level of living costs. Reasonable people will see that with a fixed wage and unfixed prices have in fact been brought with the family income.



As wage contracts expire therefore, substantial increases will be sought by organized Labor as a last resort to maintain living standards. This contemplated action, which circumstances are forcing Labor to take, may involve strikes and be detrimental to the national economy. But if that happens the people of Canada will know where to place the blame.

The Wage Policy Committee of the Congress makes the position of Labor quite clear in a statement which appears in the last issue of the People's Weekly. The following paragraph is worth repeating so that all who read it may remember that to seek wage increases is regarded by the Congress as last resort action.

After showing that prices have increased enormously and are still going up, that profits have risen by 102 per cent since 1946, and after having done all that could be done to get the government to initial price-control the committee says "Canadian Congress of Labor Unions would prefer effective price control with a roll-back of prices to a fair level, rather than pressing for wage increases. Such an approach would be far more equitable, not only for wage earners but even more so for pensioners and others who must live on fixed incomes. But the Dominion Government has made it clear that there is no basis for anticipating such controls in the near future."

THE ABBOTT CURE

Finance Minister Abbott has made an appeal to all Canadians to work an extra 40 minutes each day to help "slay the dragon of inflation." Of course, there is no such dragon and no St. George to slay it if there were one. Inflation is the inevitable result of a profit system in which there is no intelligent control.

Mr. Abbott made his appeal to the Canadian Club where many of his audience don't do 40 minutes' work in a year. He would have been applauded loudly there, no doubt.

Even if this proposal were the cure we need for inflation—which it is not, there are certain well-established facts which makes the suggestion impracticable. Mr. Eugene Forsey, head of the C.C.F. Research Department, points out

the weaknesses of the minister's suggestion in an article in the Ottawa Journal. One of these, as Mr. Forsey points out, is that there are already a considerable number of unemployed; that if all workers now employed were to work 40 minutes more a day, very soon there would be more unemployment because in certain industries there are shortages of raw materials. More working hours would use up the available material more quickly and plants would have to shut down. Then allied industries would have to shut down also, so that in the long run less, and not more production, might very well be the net result.

The real cure for inflation is in the minister's own hands. He either lacks the courage or lacks the knowledge to use it. His proposal is as absurd as inflation itself. Inflation is the obvious evidence of a planless economy and should be regarded as an absurdity by competent statesmen.

Perhaps in the long run Mr. Abbott will call for the laying off of the workers. That would mean they would have no income and therefore, would be unable to buy anything. That would bring down prices. That has always been the capitalist cure for inflation in the past, and apparently Mr. Abbott has learned of no other way yet.

So Mr. Abbott's suggestion boils down to this—he would wrap the empty aprons of Labor around the empty heads of Capitalism as a cure for the headache it has blindly brought upon itself and the nation!

A TIMELY PRONOUNCEMENT

An incident of some significance to C.C.F. people everywhere recently occurred in Parliament. Mr. Ross Thatcher, who may be regarded as a right-wing C.C.F.-er, gave occasion to disagree with C.C.F. policy in respect to the excess profits tax. Western newspapers at once pounced on the incident to make it appear that a rift had occurred in the C.C.F. group.

Mr. Thatcher took the opportunity to reply to the newspaper editorials in question and after reviewing the whole story and quoting the ridiculous things said by editors, he pointed out that the Liberal member for Prince Albert had disagreed with his party on the wheat payments, but that was hailed as a sample of the independence and democracy supposed to be characteristic of the Liberal Party! Then Mr. Thatcher went on to say that the C.C.F. Party was more democratic than the Liberal Party and what was regarded as a worthy action by a Liberal should not be represented as heresy or worse when done by a C.C.F. member. Then Mr. Thatcher quoted what Mr. M. J. Coldwell said at the time the disagreement occurred. Mr. Coldwell said and said as recorded on page 3758 of Hansard that "One of the greatest strengths of a democratic organization is, of course, that there can be differences of opinion expressed freely and openly."

That was a timely and worthy pronouncement by our C.C.F. leader and as a principle must be as applicable to those on the left as to those on the right, in order that our "greatest strength" of working together while expressing differences, may be preserved.

"Friends Of People's Weekly"

Woodsworth House, 10140-107 Street, Edmonton.

I hereby apply for membership in the "Friends of the People's Weekly Club" and in doing so, pledge that I will

(a) Undertake to contribute an amount not less than 50 cents per month; or—

(b) Secure four new subscribers to the People's Weekly at \$2.00 per year.

Signed _____

Address _____

(Sign this and return to the above address)

CCF-CCYM Camp Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$431.60
Mr. Victor Anderson, Lindale	4.00
Mrs. J. Carmichael, Edmonton	1.00
Mr. J. H. Dearnaley, Mannville	2.00
Mr. A. J. E. Ligeonier, Calgary	30.00
Miss Edith Patterson, Calgary	12.00
Mrs. P. W. Pettit, Pibroch	1.00
Mrs. J. G. Robertson, Camrose	5.00
Mrs. J. A. Wickens, Calgary	5.00
Calgary C.C.F. Camp Pioneers—Jack Collette, Betty Lee, Dorothy Fowe—collected as follows:	
Mrs. L. Clarke	\$ 2.00
Mr. Wm. Pecevor	1.00
Mr. Harold Livergant	20.00
Coutts C.C.Y.M. Camp Pioneer Allen Fell donated	23.00
Edmonton C.C.Y.M. Camp Pioneers donated as follows:	5.00
Helen Anderson	\$ 5.00
Carroll Wenans	5.00
	10.00
	\$529.60

Again the committee wishes to say "Thanks!" to those who have helped to bring the total to a working amount. We have not reached our minimum objective for this year. However, Mr. Joe Dowler, of Mulhurst, not only gave us a very low price on the land but generously offered to give us time to pay. So we are going to be able to go ahead with the camp building project for this year. It does mean, however, that we shall be in debt, which we had

striven so hard to avoid. But our books are still open! Maybe we can't get out of the red, before the camp is over. Further donations will be acknowledged next issue.

Thanks again to all who have helped so generously.

We hope to see as many C.C.F. and C.C.Y.M. members as can make it at the camp during at least some of the period—June 30, July 1 and 2.

Suggests "Woodhurst" As Name For Camp

In response to the appeal for suggestions for a name for the C.C.F.-C.C.Y.M. summer camp at Mulhurst, Pigeon Lake, the following letter has been received from Mrs. John Carmichael, 10034 84th Avenue, Edmonton:

Dear Friends:

After reading your June 9 copy of the People's Weekly, I would like to submit to you the name my husband, our two girls (Jean and Dorothy) and myself we think might be helpful in the "Name the Camp" campaign for the C.C.F.-C.C.Y.M. camp at Mulhurst:

"WOODHURST"

I was present at a meeting when a name was needed for the post office, established in Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan's House, to complete legal requirements, almost forty years ago. Mr. Mulligan gave us a kindly nod when we asked if we might have the first syllable of his name if we spelled out "HURST" to represent "OTHERS" he wished to mention. Thus, MULHURST Post Office was named.

Also \$1.00 for your C.C.F.-C.C.Y.M. Camp Fund.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Pioneeringly yours,

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C.C.F. Women Make \$75 At Coffee Stall

Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Adair on Monday evening. Mrs. L. V. Smith reported \$75.58 realized from sale of pie and coffee, hot dogs and hamburgers, held in the Market Stall on Saturday, June 9. A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Smith for her untiring efforts in organizing this project, annually.

A telegram was voted to be sent to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Paull on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary, June 12.

Mrs. B. Marliss was the guest speaker of the evening. Her topic was "Suggestions on Intelligent Buying", which proved very informative to all members.

Reminder To C.C.Y.M. Summer Campers

The Alberta C.C.Y.M. is holding its first summer camp, June 30, July 1 and 2.

This is a work-and-play camp, but with many willing hands there will be plenty of time for swimming, boating, campfire sing-songs and sports of all kinds.

Since there will be no charge, it is expected that campers will bring their own food, tents, bedding, cooking equipment. There will be cooking facilities available, but if you have a camp stove, please bring it.

Any spare kitchen utensils?

Since the camp kitchen will be completed before the end of the camp and can consequently be used as a storehouse during the winter, donations of spare kitchen utensils to the C.C.Y.M. camp will be gratefully accepted. Bring them with you as you come to the camp.

\$200 Needed For CCF By-Election Expenses

Expenses have been kept to a minimum in the C.C.F. by-election campaign in Grouard, but to date not enough contributions have been received to square the very modest budget account. A few dollar bills from C.C.F. friends will do the trick; \$283.50 has been received to date, so that a little over \$200 is needed to cover expenses. Send contributions to Grouard C.C.F. By-election Fund, Woodsworth House, 10140 107th Street, Edmonton.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:

\$23.00—Paul Bourgeois.

\$20.00—W. D. Nisbet.

\$10.00—F. Duguid, Less Harris, N. C. Kensch.

\$ 7.00—L. Konschack.

\$ 6.00—Erickson Bros., J. K. Gagnon, Herman Walters.

\$ 5.00—F. C. Buttsworth, J. W. Eastman, J. C. Budge.

Joe Pelletier, Walter MacDonald, B. Halbert, W. R. Smythe, MacMillan's, G. E. Lutjens, John McGilvire, Arnold Burgess, J. H. Dearnaley, Camrose Women's C.C.F. Club, Henry Kaiser, John Swanson, J. G. Robertson, A. E. MacLellan.

\$ 4.00—Jack Potts, Fred Carrou.

\$ 2.00—Mrs. J. W. Wickens, R. A. Leitch, Mel Taylor, C. Restall, Mr. Boisvert, Julius Pack, A. Hackey.

\$ 1.00—John Lyne, Nelles Erickson, A. H. Johnson.

ADDRESSING ORGANIZATION MEETINGS



WILLIAM IRVINE



MRS. NELLIE PETERSON

June and July Are Busy Months For Organizers

Organization work is very much dependent upon the weather and the seasons of the year. In spring there is the rush of cultivating and seeding the land; haying and harvest take up most of August, September and October; then comes winter, when the best laid plans "gang aft agley" because of 40 degree below zero weather or drifted roads!

All this means only a few short months in which our organizers can hope to visit the various constituencies of our province—June and July are two of their busiest months, and already a number of successful meetings have resulted in the formation of new C.C.F. locals.

Beginning June 15, William Irvine will be in Spirit River Constituency and Mrs. Peterson in Peace River Constituency.

During June and July Carroll Wenans, the young, able and enthusiastic secretary of C.C.Y.M. has undertaken organization work for the C.C.F. in the Camrose, Lacombe and Ponoka Constituencies.

Below is a list of meetings these three organizers will attend. Remember that they can't organize places! But they can help people to organize themselves for effective work. So if you live within driving distance of any of these places you are cordially urged to attend!

Wenans Meetings (Camrose)
June 18—Lake Demay; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Adamson.
June 19—Hampton; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Olsen.
June 20—Bawli; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Soby.
June 21—Roseland; at home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boulter.
June 22—Edberg; in Legion Hut.
June 26—Meeting Creek; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Sjoström.
All meetings at 8:00 p.m.

June 27—Ferintosh; at home of J. Siget. Details regarding meetings at New Norway and Bashaw have not yet been received.

Wenans Meetings (Ponoka)
July 3—Ponoka; at home of Mrs. Oda Beck.

July 11—Invalte; at home of J. A. Archibald.

July 12—Lungren; at school. Details regarding meetings at Asker and Rimbey have not yet been received.
Irvine Meetings (Spirit River)
June 18—Spirit River; at home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cramer.
June 19—Blueberry Mountain; at home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Catterall.

June 21—Bay Tree; Bay Tree Hall.
June 22—Bonanza; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Iverson.

June 25—Wanham; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil T. Sather.

June 26—Eaglesham; Four Mile Creek District. Arrangements not completed.

June 28—Valhalla Centre District. Arrangements not completed.

June 29—La Glace District. Peterson Meetings (Peace River)
June 18—Worsley, Hall.

June 19—Bluesky; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sydorok.

June 20—Last Lake; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sydorok.

June 21—Fairview; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Simpson.

June 26—Hitchhiker; at home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown.

June 26—North Star; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rowe. (Manning)

June 27—Brownvale; at home of Mr. and Mrs. Wes Eastman.

June 28—29—to be arranged.

Meetings will be held in Bruce, Sedgewick, Ponoka and Lacombe Constituencies during July, and also in the Grande Prairie Constituency.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bryce Return From W. Indies

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bryce and their eight-month-old daughter, recently arrived from Porto Rico, West Indies, and are holidaying in Vancouver and Victoria. Mr. Bryce, who was C.C.F. campaign manager in the B.C. provincial election of 1949, has been in the employ of a Chicago public administration consultants concern since graduating from the University of British Columbia a year ago. He was sent to San Juan, capital of Porto Rico, to assist the government modernize its business methods. Mrs. Bryce, the former Frances Mjolsness, is well known in Alberta where she was actively associated with the C.C.Y.M.

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The Canadian Family

CHANGES in the number and average size of Canadian families will be revealed by the Ninth Decennial Census of Canada, now being taken in June this year. During the 10 years from 1931 to 1941 the average number of children per family decreased. Since 1941 the number of families has risen far more, than during the 1930's, but it is probable that the average number of children per family has decreased further in spite of a marked increase in the birth rate. Exactly how much each has changed will be shown by the 1951 census.

The 1931 Census enumerated 2,149,000 families, while at the 1941 Census 2,625,000 were recorded, an increase of 17.5 per cent. Judging by estimates for years since 1941, the 1951 Census will show a still larger proportionate, as well as numerical, increase over 1941. The estimated number of families in June, 1949, the latest date for which such an estimate is available, was 3,187,000, an increase of over 26 per cent since 1941.

More Marriages.
Regarding the factors in family formation, there has been an average of 106,800 marriages yearly over the period 1941-49 of persons

marrying for the first time, while in the period 1931-40 the yearly average was 75,200. There has also been a considerable immigration of families into Canada since the Second World War.

2.1 Children Per Family
In 1931 there were 4,965,000 children in families, an average of 2.3 per family. In 1941 the number was up to 5,200,000, but the average per family was down to 2.1 children. The reduced 1941 average reflects the lower birth rate of the 1930's, the average birth rate for this period being 20.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 23.1 per 1,000 over the period 1920-30.

Since the 1930's the birth rate has risen, for the period 1941-48 the yearly average was 24.9 per 1,000. However, the increase in the 1940's was due largely to the increase in marriages and, consequently, in first and second births, and not to a relative increase in the birth rate, say, of fourth, fifth and later children. Accordingly, while the 1951 Census will show a considerably larger number of both children in families and of families with children, the average number of children per family is not likely to exceed the average for 1941.

De Brouckere, Belgian Socialist, Is Mourned

OTTAWA (CPA)—Socialists in many lands have learned with regret of the death of Louis de Brouckere, 81-year-old Belgian Socialist leader, at Brussels on June 4.

De Brouckere was the pre-war president of the Socialist International, and as a member of the Belgian cabinet he had been sent on missions to the United States and Canada. He staunchly opposed the return of King Leopold to the Belgian throne and resigned his post as minister of state last July in protest.

Cost Of Living Is Still Creeping Up

OTTAWA (CPA)—The cost of living crept up still farther in April. On May 1 it reached a peak of 182, from its April 2 level of 181.8.

Meanwhile, DBS is working on a new index which is intended to reflect the financial picture of the average Canadian family more accurately than the present one does. Labor economists suspect that the inflationary rise in the cost of living since pre-war times will be shown to be even more startling than is now generally recognized.

At Ontario Women's Conference



A successful Ontario C.C.F. Women's Conference in Ottawa re-elected Mrs. Barbara Cass-Begge, Toronto, as president. After visiting the House of Commons, Mrs. Cass-Begge (left) and Mrs. Jean Chapman, Ottawa, Corresponding Secretary (right) had their picture taken with C.C.F. National Leader M. J. Coldwell.—(CPA).

Massey Report Is Close To CCF View

OTTAWA (CPA)—So many cultural and educational reforms urged by the C.C.F. for years past are included in the extensive Massey Report tabled in the Commons on June 1 that the list of highlights reads very much like a C.C.F. convention resolution.

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, is particularly pleased to find emphasis given to establishing a national library "without delay" and rehousing and expanding the National Museum. "These are measures which Mr. Coldwell has urged many times in parliament."

C.C.F. Requests
Roy Knight (C.C.F., Saskatoon) takes some satisfaction from the recommendation for federal aid to universities, since he has introduced bills urging this step at each successive session.

The C.B.C. should continue to hold its present dominant position in the field of radio, according to the Massey Royal Commission—and according to the C.C.F. The frantic campaign of private radio stations to snatch more privileges for themselves is bluntly rejected—private stations are reminded that under the existing policy they are merely being allowed to participate in what is essentially a public trust and service. Television should be entirely under the control of the C.B.C., and license fees should remain at \$2.50. Subsidies should be considered in preference to raising the license fee.

The job of C.C.F. members of parliament, as well as rank and file party members, is clearly indicated—to press the government to act on the commission's report.

House Construction Drop Already Noted

OTTAWA (CPA)—First signs of the predicted drop in house construction appear in the DBS report for the first quarter of 1951. While carryovers from last year served to keep up the level for the first two months, March revealed a definite falling-off: 4,064 new starts as compared with 4,168 in March, 1950; and 49,294 houses under construction as compared with 50,161 last year.

As the building season gets under way in the second quarter of the year, it is feared that the downward trend will show more sharply.

Note Woodsworth Role On Pensions

OTTAWA (CPA)—"Deep satisfaction" was expressed by M. J. Coldwell in the Commons on June 4 when the prime minister announced the introduction of the universal old age pension bill at a fall session, to bring the new pension scheme into effect next January. All Canadians over 70 will be eligible for the pension, without a means test.

"It is a matter of great pleasure to the members of this group, because of the interest we have always taken in this question of old age pensions. My predecessor, the late J. S. Woodsworth, in 1926 was largely responsible for the introduction of the first old age pension bill," Mr. Coldwell said.

"Full-Time Position"
Commenting on the announcement that a fall session will be held again this year, Mr. Coldwell said that membership in the House of Commons is now a "full-time position" and not a "sideline." He believed parliamentary sessions ought to be put on an annual basis, with a summer recess—"so that we may know exactly how to make our plans, and so that we may understand the responsibilities we are assuming when we accept membership in the House of Commons."

Edmonton C.C.F.ers Will Attend Picnic

Edmonton C.C.F. members who plan to attend the C.C.F.-C.C.Y.M. rally and basket picnic at the new campsite at Mulhurst, Pigeon Lake, on Sunday, July 1, are asked to phone Mrs. H. Scott, 38138. For those who cannot be accommodated in private cars, a regular Sunburst bus service leaves Edmonton from the bus depot at 8:30 a.m. and leaves Mulhurst at 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. The fare is approximately \$4.00 and the travelling time three hours. If enough members indicate their willingness to go, a bus could be chartered at considerably less cost.

The picnic replaces the regular June meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. As usual, no regular meetings will be held in Edmonton in July and August.

C.C.F. Picnic Rally At Mulhurst, July 1

Bring your lunch to the C.C.F.-C.C.Y.M. campsite at Mulhurst, on Pigeon Lake, on Sunday, July 1, for the C.C.F. rally and picnic. Sports, swimming, boating, lazing on the beach—all can be enjoyed.

Speakers will be A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., and it is hoped that Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will also address the gathering in the afternoon.

Despite Mosquitoes C.C.Y.M. Enjoys Hike

The Edmonton C.C.Y.M. hike to the banks of the Saskatchewan River was enjoyed by the thirteen hardy souls and true on Thursday, June 7, who fought their way through the thirsty mosquitoes and made away with loads of weiners, buns, marshmallows and coffee. A special welcome was extended to a visitor from Red Deer.

Frances Evans was in charge of refreshments.

J. A. Macarthur

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Pledge Labor Support to C.C.F.



George Burt (left), president of the Ontario Federation of Labor, is seen with Ted Joffile, M.L.A., C.C.F. leader of the official opposition in Ontario, at the O.F.L. conference attended by 142 delegates which pledged outright support to mobilize organized labor for the C.C.F. This marked the first time that every major union in the Ontario Canadian Congress of Labor set-up was represented at a O.F.L. conference. And for the first time, the big United Automobile Workers Union identified itself one hundred per cent with the new political action drive aimed at the next provincial election which will likely come in 1952.

Knowles Looks After Pensioners' Interests

OTTAWA (CPA)—Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) is trying to safeguard the rights of "burnt-out pensioners" against any loss under the new old age pension plan. On June 12 he raised the question of a possible loss in veterans' pensions or hospitalization benefits when the universal over-70 pension of \$40 a month becomes operative next year. He asked the minister to check on legislative angles to prevent this happening.

Ask Anti-Trust Law On Canada Newspaper

WASHINGTON (LPA).—The House monopoly subcommittee is considering asking for legislation to make Canadian newspaper companies subject to U.S. anti-trust laws. The subcommittee, which

John Howard Society Membership Campaign

10,000 new members at the regular membership fee of \$1.00 is the objective of the John Howard Society for the Edmonton District. Council in its present campaign which will continue throughout the month of June.

Since the inception of the John Howard Society in Alberta in 1948, over three thousand ex-prisoners have been assisted in establishing themselves in civilian life. Headquarters of the Society is at 9828 100th street, Edmonton.

may resume the newsprint hearings it held last fall, said it had been balked in its inquiry by refusal of Canadian firms to submit data. The committee's tentative report called for a "vigorous" anti-trust program against the newsprint industry. In the current newsprint shortage it's the labor and liberal press that is getting the short end.

MR. CASEY GIVES CALGARY "THE BIG CHOICE"

Editorial in the Calgary Herald

THE Department of Education has once again in masterful fashion foisted more territory onto the city of Calgary. The method, now standardized, is to order the extension of the Calgary school district. The area added to the Calgary district this time is a strip one half mile in width along the west boundary of the city from the Bow River on the north to the southern city limits.

This action was taken despite the fact that the Calgary school board had turned down on May 10 the initial request of the department. It might also be noted that on February 5 when Mr. Casey, the Minister of Education, was softening up the city and school board for the inclusion in the school district of a large section south of Windsor Park, he is quoted as assuring the board "that areas southwest and west of the city would not be brought into the Calgary school district".

City Left Holding Bag

Mr. Casey, no doubt hopes that civic memories are shorter than his own and that this city will welcome the chance to shelter more of those living on its outskirts. On second thoughts, though Mr. Casey hasn't worried about the city at all. He has saved the province some money and left the city holding the bag. What better solution could he ask for?

There are about 230 children of school age living in this strip of land, nearly 10 blocks from the nearest bus line. The annual cost to the Calgary school board for this new addition will be \$28,000. Revenue from taxes on land will

amount to \$6,200, the regular provincial school assistance grant will be \$3,600 and the province will pay a special grant of \$13,200 for the first five years. But the city will still be in the hole by \$5,000 annually and after five years will be behind by \$18,000.

In addition, of course, with the area made part of the school district, the people soon will be wanting city facilities—new bus service, water, sewer and road developments. That will naturally lead to petitioning for annexation into the city. But is the city given the opportunity of explaining all this to the province? No! Despite even protests from the school board the order is given and that is that. That this will lead to petitions from outside areas is obvious. On

March 16, delegates from rural school districts met in Calgary to complain about the burden they must face, as people working in Calgary moved farther out into the country. Rural costs of education were rising sharply too and they, as farm people, objected to having to pay for the education of city children, just as the Calgarians object to paying for educating those who pay few city taxes.

The province, instead of facing up boldly to its duty, takes the easy way out. It doesn't assist the rural districts more, as it easily could. It just orders the city to take on the burden, smoothing it over with an inadequate grant for five years and letting municipal officials worry about it from there. This is known as democratic freedom of choice.

Robert P. Rintoul Labor Fed. Head

Robert P. Rintoul, Calgary, was re-elected to the presidency of the Alberta Federation of Labor at the concluding session held in Calgary last week.

Other officers elected by acclamation were: Malcolm Ainslie, first vice-president; Grant McHardy, Calgary, secretary-treasurer; Charles Gilbert, Edmonton, union label vice-president.

District Vice-presidents include: Herbert G. Turner, Edmonton; Robert T. Alderman, Calgary; Harry Boyse, Lethbridge; Norman E. Marshall, Medicine Hat; Joseph Lukwick, Drumheller; Civil Service Association of Alberta delegate, Alfred Farnilo, Edmonton; civil employes' provincial council delegate, O. E. McDonald, Edmonton.

Herbert G. Turner, Edmonton, and Gordon G. Cushing, general secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, were elected as delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress convention at Halifax, Sept. 11.

The convention deals with many questions of vital interest to organized labor.

Three Weeks Holiday For Swedish Workers

OTTAWA (CPA)—Three weeks vacation with full pay will be granted to all Swedish wage-earners in the future, thanks to a new law just passed by the Riksdag. It becomes effective July 1 and means that the legal vacation of 12 working days, which has obtained since 1938, has been extended to 15 days, and from 1953 will be increased to 18 working days. The Riksdag at the same time passed a law giving longer vacations to workers whose occupations are injurious to their health.

Labor Helps More To Go To University

LONDON, Eng. — University gates have been opened by Labor for thousands of poorer students who could not have afforded to attend them before the war.

Grants to universities and students are ten times more than pre-war.

Before the war the majority of the 50,000 university students in Britain had independent means. Now, only a minority of the 84,000 students are paid for by their parents.

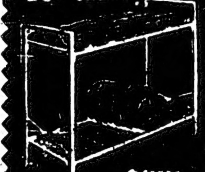
Students were getting only £500,000 a year in scholarships and grants from the Ministry of Education and local authorities when the Tories were in power before the war. Under Labor they are now getting nearly £11,000,000 a year.

Exchequer grants to universities were about £2,350,000 a year before the war. They total £23,000,000 in the current year.

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Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

town like Fawcett or Slave Lake or Faust.

Twenty people out to our meeting at Flatbush. That was better, they told us, than our opponents had done. Which, of course, didn't mean a thing. But we enjoyed it. And the friendly interest and the warmth of the handclaps after we'd said our piece were rewarding. We visited at Smith and Slave Lake (where I had to get a new tire—I wish people wouldn't throw beer bottles on the highway!) and at Wagner and Kinuso and had a meeting at Faust. Here we had a "captive" audience. It happened this way: The fur farmers had called an emergency meeting. Fishing was being stopped next day. Due to the late break-up on the lake, they hadn't been able to accumulate a sufficient surplus of fish to feed their mink for the period in which fishing would be suspended. So they were trying to get something done about it. But our meeting was on too. And some of the mink men wanted to be there, so we made a deal. The two meetings combined for something over an hour while we told our story. So we had twenty or more people listening who otherwise wouldn't have been there! And they did listen. Mink ranching is an important industry, at Faust.

Observations in a general store while waiting to get a phone call through: Rope of various sizes coming through holes in the floor and blue plastic dishes spread on

a green table. Scoop shovels, and lipstick labelled "Red Pepper." Washing machine, a barrel of vinegar, rubber balls and baby rattles. Linoleum rugs, G.W.G. Iron Man Pants, and baby diapers in a cellophane package! Lamp chimneys, washboards, rubber boats and in dainty bottles—perfume called "Midnight Mood." Logging chains and hand lotion, mackinaws and pink undies. Canned fish and whiffletrees. And a big wood stove with benches on each side of it for the customers on winter days. Quite an institution, the general store.

When this is printed—the election will be over. It will be a miracle if the government should fail to win. The place is swarming with cabinet ministers and road machinery. And the new gravel on the highway is so obvious. There are lots of grievances up here. But it is being broadly hinted to the voters that unless the government candidate is elected things won't improve; that the government won't feel too kindly toward the constituency if its candidate is turned down. Actually it would be the other way round.

There's to be a general election next summer. The defeat of the government candidate in this by-election would have caused a frenzy of political fence-mending in Grouard in the next year. Things would have been done for the Grouardians to woo them back to the fold!

Whatever the result it has been interesting and vastly encouraging to meet many staunch and earnest C.C.F.'ers all along the line. It is from such a convinced nucleus that a strong movement will rise when the time is ripe for it. The kindly camaraderie of our C.C.F. people and the friendly warmth of personal greetings from many, many people who are not now C.C.F. supporters has been an indication to me of respect for our views and a recognition of the fact that our motives are worthy. I don't regret this campaign. Or, at least, I won't regret it if our appeal to C.C.F.'ers in the province to help us pay for it meets with the right response. Slip a dollar or two in an envelope and mail it to Grouard Election Fund, 10740 - 107th street, Edmonton, won't you?

Wheat Pact

(Continued from page 1)

and its commodity committees, to stimulate increased production and to negotiate, sharing, materials in short supply, and wherever practicable, to link allocation with sales and purchases agreements for a period of some years and to include therein negotiated provisions for floor and ceiling prices within a range which would ensure flexibility and the optimum freedom of trade.

The report pledged IFAP support to the implementation by nations of equitable systems of land ownership and land tenure, farm taxation and agricultural credit, recognizing that bad tenure relationships are a severe limitation on efficient and abundant production. IFAP also recognizes the importance of better tenure arrangements in giving hope and incentive to workers on the land.

The committee recommended approaches to governments to urge them to respond to India's appeal for famine relief, and had something to say also for aid to Korea.

CCF Warns

(Continued from page 1)

their families do with less, to accept poorer housing, to provide less spirit and meat and milk for their children, to patch up and wear their old clothing when it should be discarded, to cash in on the little bit of savings they have laid away for their old age or for a rainy day."

A firm C.C.F. policy to combat runaway prices was outlined by the national leaders.

"In the first place, we ask for the re-imposition at the earliest possible date of price controls on all the basic necessities of life: food, clothing and fuel. Secondly, we ask for the re-institution of comprehensive federal rent control. Thirdly, there must be a renewal of the subsidies on milk

butter, bread, feed grains, cotton and wool. Fourthly, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange must be closed and speculation eliminated in all foodstuffs. The Prices and Trade Board must be reconstructed in such a manner that it can adequately administer the necessary controls. If necessary, there must be rationing of any essential commodity which is in short supply that some Canadians cannot receive their minimum share."

Mr. Coldwell said that the steel companies have deliberately limited expansion since the war, being "more interested in maximum profits than in maximum production," and steel is consequently still the "chief industrial bottleneck holding up production of both civilian and defence goods in Canada."

"The government has paid millions of dollars in subsidies to the steel industry in recent years, and has allowed further millions in special or accelerated depreciation allowances, and we have still not enough steel. We might well question whether Canada can any longer afford to leave this basic industry in irresponsible private hands. We must have greater production if our defence needs are to be met, and if we are to contribute our fair share towards helping other nations and if we are to maintain and increase the living standards of our people."

Rule Curbs

(Continued from page 1)

out of order on the grounds that an application by the railways is at present under consideration by the Board of Transport Commissioners, and the matter is therefore subjudice. Stanley Knowles protested that "applications before the board for increases in freight rates are perpetual. The railways are always over there before the board. The result is that the strict application of the rule would mean that parliament can almost never discuss this important matter."

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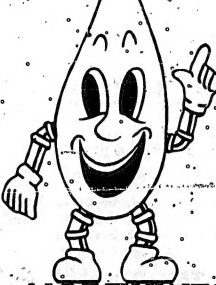
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